ott. II-27—40,000—14-10-36.

public Works (1938) Department.

SERIES.

G.O. No. 2359

DATED 3-11-1938

[Despatch Abstract.]

Forts - and Ports - Roads and Buildings - [illegible]

1,002—16-2-37

Received ..... 193 .

Registered 10 OCT 1938 193

A 4269

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Subject.

Port of Mangalore - Landing and Shipping Fees Schedule - Amendment of.

ENCLOSURES

No. 3 sheets

Spare copies .....

No. 2168 gl/38-1 *Madras, dated* 8. October 1938

From (Name) Commander G. M. Osborne-Smith R.I.N.

Presidency Port Officer, Madras

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Public Works (Marine) Department.

Sir,

I have the honour to state that at Mangalore Landing and Shipping Fees on 'Rancid Cashew Kernels' are being assessed in the absence of a specified rate therefor at seven annas per ton of 20 cwts under item 381-A('Nuts - Cashew or Kernels') of the schedule of rates of Landing and Shipping Fees sanctioned in G.O.No.161 Finance (Mari.. dated 10-3-36. Mr. M.Nourojee, Merchant, Mangalore has represented that such assessment is too high a rate for the cargo as it is mainly used as food for cattle and it is valued at not more than Re.1/- per cwt. as against Rs 21 to 45/- per cwt. for the normal Cashew Kernels. The local Port Conservancy Board has accordingly proposed to classify the commodity under item 223 of the above schedu viz.(Fodder - Crushed or oats) Vide copy of its resolutio

2

2

P4 infra

No.IX dated 24-9-38 attached. I agree to the proposal and request the sanction of Government thereto.

A draft notification is enclosed for the approval of Government and publication thereafter in the Fort St. George Gazette and the District Gazette of South Kanara. P3 infra

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

your most obedient servant,

Commander R.I.N.,
Presidency Port Officer.

Vs

3

Draft Notification.

(Memo 39)

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 4 & 5 of the Madras ~~Cut~~ Ports Landing and Shipping ~~F~~ees Act 1885 (Madras Act. III of 1885) the Government of Madras are hereby pleased

(1) to direct that the following amendment shall be made to the Schedule of rates of Landing and Shipping ~~F~~ees leviable at the Port Of Mangalore in the South Kanara district published with Finance (Marine) Department Notification No.32 dated 10-3-1936 at pages 355 to 358 of part I of the Fort St. George Gazette dated 24-3-1936 and

(2) to notify that the said amendment shall come into force with effect on and from 15th Apr 1938.

Amendment.

Substitute the following for the existing entry against

Bundle 3 (J)

item 223:-

Fodder, crushed or oats including rancid cashew kernals.

G.D. Bowerman.

Commander R.I.N.
Presidency Port Officer.

M

12/3/11 5 7

C.F. 10.

DRAFT FOR APPROVAL.

	Date.	Initials
When received for fair copying		
When copied		11a 3/11
When examined		3/11
When signed		
When despatched.		

SUBJECT :— Ports - Mangalore Landing and Shipping for amendment orders. For (Year)

READ AGAIN ; dated 19.

" " Ceo 161 Fin (Year), 10 3 1938. (J)

READ ALSO :—

C No. 1269 A/38 From the PPO Madras, No. 216P Gol/38, dated 28 10 1938 Cf

" " " " " 19.

" " " " " 19.

Order / Resolution / Rout: No. 2369, dated 3 — 11 1938.

CB
Secy to Govt Home Dept

3/11

PPO 1-2 Cf

B on p 3g (J)

P 3 supra

The Govt. accept the recommendation of the PPO that Landing and Shipping fees on Rangoon Collectorate "Cutch" ... be levied at the rate of Rs 3/11/- per hundred for "Ladder - Crushed or coal" in the Schedule of rates appended to Govt Pro. 161 Fin (Year) dated 10.3.38.

2. The notification dispensed to these proceedings will be published in the Fort St. George Gazette and in the South Kanara Dt Gazette.

To the PPO Madras
" Govt of Maritime Dept (thro Dist S. Kanara)
" Collr of South Kanara
" Legal Asst
" Secy for LSA
" Collr of Maritime Dept (thro Dist S. Kanara)
" Collr of South Kanara
" Legal Asst
" Press for publication
" Secy for LSA

Cf
29/10/38

M
29.10.38

Hom
29/10

PPO
29/X

Attn

8 6 2

The draft notification may be sent to Legal for scrutiny legal issue. [The second route may have effect w.e.f. 15.12.38]

29.10.38

29/10

29/X

Legal

PWD no no 4269 A1,38

29 Oct 38.

Legal Department.

The draft notification is in order subject to the slight alterations indicated thereon in red ink.

TRn
1.11.38

1/11/38

PWD

7403

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

31 OCT 1933

Legal no. 7403-1
2-11-38.

ASST SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
A
2-NOV1933
4644
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

8

11

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Received.....1938. Registered.....1938.

Abstract.

Ports - Mangalore - Landing and Shipping fees - amendment - Orders.

PUBLIC WORKS (MARINE) DEPARTMENT
G.O. NO. MS. 2369, dated the 3rd November 1938.
Read the following paper:-

G.O.161 Finance(Marine),dated 10-3-1936.
From the Presidency Port Officer,Madras,No.2168 G1/38-1,dated 8th October 1938.

O R D E R :-

The Government accept the recommendation of the Presidency Port Officer that landing and shipping fees on "Rancid Cashew Kernels" may be levied at the rate prescribed for "Fodder - crushed or oats" in the schedule of rates appended to G.O.Press 161 Finance (Marine) dated 10th March 1936.

2. The notification appended to these proceedings will be published in the Fort St. George Gazette and in the South Kanara District Gazette.

(BY ORDER OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR)

K. Ramunni Menon,
Secretary to Government.

To the Presidency Port Officer,Madras.
,, Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.
,, Collector of South Kanara.
,, Collectors of Maritime Districts.(other than South Kanara)
,, Superintendent,Government Press,for publication of notification.
,, Legal Department.

True copy
Forwarded
/By Order/

3.11.38
Superintendent.

Mnc.

Appendix.

Notification.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Madras Out ports Landing and Shipping Fees Act,1885(Madras Act III of 1885) the Government of Madras are hereby pleased to make the following amendment to the Schedule of rates of Landing and Shipping Fees leviable upon all goods landed from or shipped into any vessel lying or being within the limits of the Port of Mangalore in the district of South Kanara published with Finance (Marine) Department Notification No.32 dated the 10th March 1936 at pages 355 to 358 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette dated the 24th March 1936.

The amendment hereby made shall have effect on and from the 15th December 1938.

Amendment.

In the entry against item 223 in the said Schedule after the words " or oats" the words " including rancid cashew kernels" shall be inserted.

FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE,
NOVEMBER 8, 1938.
PART I—PAGES 1593 TO 1601.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
(Marine.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, October 28, 1938
(*G.O. Ms. No.* 2319, *Marine*).

No. 91.—

The following letter of the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, No. F. 36-65/35-G, dated 10th August 1938, is published:—

Anti-cholera inoculation certificate—Countersignature.

I am directed to refer to this department letter No. F. 36-22/35-G, dated the 31st December 1935, and to the correspondence ending with this department letter No. F. 36-65/35-G of June 25, 1938, and to explain the intentions of the Government of India in greater detail. The question of inoculation certificates against cholera and vaccination certificates against smallpox has given rise to much controversy in the past and the Government of India are of opinion that the various orders and instructions that have issued from time to time should now be clarified beyond doubt.

2. This department letter of 31st December 1935 mentioned above related both to inoculation against cholera and vaccination against smallpox and enclosed * standard forms of certificates. The footnote to the form, in so far as vaccination against smallpox only is concerned, was modified on three occasions by instructions issued in this department's letter No. F. 36-65/35-G, dated 10th/11th December 1936, and No. F. 33-76/36-G, dated 20th/29th March 1937, and lastly in letter No. F. 36-65/35-G of 7th October 1937. These modifications specified the particular countries which require the countersignature of vaccination certificates and also added to the list of authorized countersigning officers. It is now the intention of the Government of India to bring the footnote to the cholera inoculation certificate into line with the footnote to the vaccination certificate by specifying the countries whose Governments demand countersignature of cholera inoculation certificates and by bringing up to date the list of officers authorized to countersign. I am, therefore, to request that the footnote to the cholera certificate should be modified to read as follows:—

"NOTE I.—In the case of a pilgrim proceeding to Saudi Arabia, a certificate issued by a Registered Medical Practitioner other than (i) Civil Surgeon, (ii) District or Municipal Medical Officer of Health, (iii) Director or Assistant Director of Health, (iv) Port Health Officer, (v) Chief Medical Officer of a Railway, (vi) Chief Medical Officer or Director of Public Health in an Indian State who possesses a qualification included in the schedules to the Indian Medical Council Act, 1933, (vii) Senior Medical Officer in charge of a Military Station, (viii) District Medical Officer of a Railway whether in British India or an Indian State who possesses a qualification recognized under the Indian Medical Council Act, 1933, and (ix) any other officer, who may be authorized in this behalf by the Government of India, must be countersigned by one of the officers mentioned above, the countersignature being obtained free of charge by the Registered Medical Practitioner concerned.

NOTE II.—When, as occasionally happens, the Iraq Government requires passengers arriving in Iraq from India to be in possession of a cholera inoculation certificate, the same rule (vide Note I) regarding countersignature of these certificates will apply."

3. It will be perceived from the substance of footnote II that non-pilgrim passengers from India to Iraq are *not* required at all times to possess cholera inoculation certificates. Such certificates are necessary only if and when the Government of Iraq intimates that they will be required. Intimation of this requirement at any time by the Government of Iraq will, as usual, be communicated to Provincial Governments and Administrations by the Central Government.

This department's letter No. F. 36-65/35-G, dated the 25th June 1938, may accordingly be treated as cancelled.

Not printed.

Fort St. George, November 3, 1938
(*G.O. Ms. No.* 2369, *Marine*).

No. 92.—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Madras Outports Landing and Shipping Fees Act, 1885 (Madras Act III of 1885), the Government of Madras are hereby pleased to make the following amendment to the Schedule of Rates of Landing and Shipping Fees leviable upon all goods landed from or shipped into any vessel lying or being within the limits of the Port of Mangalore in the district of South Kanara published with Finance (Marine) Department Notification No. 32, dated the 10th March 1936, at pages 355 to 358 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 24th March 1936.

The amendment hereby made shall have effect on and from the 15th December 1938.

AMENDMENT.

In the entry against item 223 in the said schedule after the words "or oats" the words "including rancid cashew kernels" shall be inserted.

Fort St. George, November 8, 1938.

No. 93.—

The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

New Delhi, the 18*th October* 1938.

No. F-9-2/36-G.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*p*) of sub-section 1 of section 6 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908), and in supersession of the notifications mentioned in the schedule to this notification in their application to the major ports, the Central Government is pleased to make the following rules for the control of the spread of infection of dangerous, infectious and contagious diseases by vessels arriving at, being in or, departing from, the said ports, and the disposal of dead bodies on such vessels, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (2) of the said section, namely:—

RULES *

1. (1) These Rules may be called the "Indian Port Health Rules."

(2) They shall apply to the major ports in British India.

PART I.

DEFINITIONS.

2. In these Rules unless there is anything repugnant in the context to indicate otherwise—

(1) "Crew" means and includes any person on board a vessel who is employed in the vessel's service or in connexion with its cargo, but does not include any person who is on board for the sole purpose of travelling;

(2) "day" means a period of twenty-four hours;

(3) "Health Officer" means any person appointed by the Central Government, either by name or by virtue of his office, to the Health Officer of a port, and includes an Additional or Assistant Port Health Officer, and any Officer appointed by the Central Government, either by name or by virtue of his office, to perform any of the duties of a Health Officer of a port;

(4) the term "infected" when used with reference to any articles means all articles considered by the Health Officer to be infected with any of the diseases specified in rule 3 of these Rules;

(5) "infected port" means any port outside India which the Central Government may, by notification, declare for the purpose of these Rules to be infected with any of the diseases specified in rule 3 of these Rules;

(6) "Medical Officer" (of a vessel) means any person holding medical charge of a vessel;

(7) "Isolation" means the segregation of any person suffering from any of the diseases specified in rule 3 of these Rules in such a manner as to ensure that such person will not convey the infection to other persons;

(8) "Observation" means the segregation of any person suspected of suffering from any of the diseases specified in rule 3 of these Rules for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the said person is suffering from any such diseases;

(9) the term "surveillance" means that persons, although suspected of infection, are not segregated but are permitted to continue their journey in the ordinary course and the authorities of the several places whither they are bound are given prior information of their coming.

* NOTE.—Nothing in these rules shall apply to a vessel of His Majesty's Navy or His Majesty's Indian Navy.

PART II.

RULES TO BE OBSERVED AT PORTS IN INDIA ON THE ARRIVAL OF VESSELS.

3. The diseases to which the rules in this part apply are:—

(1) Plague, (2) Cholera, (3) Yellow fever, (4) Typhus, (5) Smallpox, (6) Chickenpox, (7) Cerebro-spinal meningitis, (8) Diphtheria, (9) Relapsing fever, (10) Jigger, and (11) Influenzal pneumonia.

4. The master of every vessel arriving at any port in India shall show, until the vessel is free from control under these Rules, whichever of the following signals is appropriate:—

(*a*) by day, during the whole of the time between sunrise and sunset, when the vessel is within three miles of the coast—

(*i*) the Flag Signal Q: meaning—"my ship is healthy and I request free *pratique*."

(*ii*) the Two Flag Signal QQ: meaning—"my ship is infected," (*vide* rules 18, 23, 27, 32, 35, 39 and 41), or

(*iii*) the Two Flag Signal QL: meaning—"my ship is infected," (*vide* rules 18, 23, 27, 32, 35, 39, 41 and 45).

(*b*) by night, during the whole of the time between sunset and sunrise but only when the vessel is within three miles of the coast a signal comprising a red light over a white light, the lights being not more than six feet apart, and meaning—"I have not free *pratique*."

The night signal shall be shown at the peak or other conspicuous place where it can best be seen.

Provided that the authorities at a port may, with the previous approval of the Central Government, notify alternative signals not conflicting with the International Code, for use by vessels visiting the port frequently.

5. The master of any vessel fitted with a suitable wireless transmitting apparatus shall, when not more than twelve hours and not less than four hours out from any port to which he is proceeding send to the Health Officer of the port either directly or through an agent approved by the Health Officer, a wireless message, embodying all such of the items of information set out in the Standard Quarantine Messages of the International Code of Signals as are applicable.

Provided that the authorities at a port may, with the previous approval of the Central Government, notify alternative signals not conflicting with the International Code, for use by vessels visiting the port frequently.

Cases of sickness or death occurring subsequent to the transmission of such message shall be communicated by wireless in like manner before the arrival of the vessel in the port.

NOTE.—The telegraphic address of the Various Health Officers is "Quarantine" and the items of the Standard Quarantine Messages of the International Code of Signals are reproduced below:-

STANDARD QUARANTINE MESSAGES.

Item I.

MEBAV. The following is an International Quarantine Message from vessel indicated, of port indicated, which expects to arrive at time indicated, on date indicated. (Here follow groups to complete above).

Item II.

MECED. My port of departure (first port of loading) and my last port of call were as indicated by the immediately following groups.

Item III.

MEDIH. No case of infectious disease, or of sickness suspected to be of an infectious nature, has occurred on board during the last 15 days.

MEFOF. Number indicated cases of infectious disease(s) indicated have occurred during the last 15 days.

Item IV

MEGYX. I have no other case of sickness on board.

MEHUD. I have number indicated other cases of sickness on board.

Item V.

MEJAC. No deaths from sickness infectious or otherwise have occurred on board during the voyage.

MEKEK. Number indicated deaths from sickness infectious or otherwise have occurred on board during the voyage.

Item VI.

MELOC. I have a ship's surgeon on board.

MEMYT. I have no ship's surgeon on board.

Item VII.

MENIJ. I do not wish to disembark any sick.

MEPUP. I wish to disembark number indicated sick, suffering from disease (s) indicated.

Item VIII.

MEQOV. My crew consists of number indicated, and I have no passengers on board.

MERAT. My crew consists of number indicated, and I have number indicated passengers.

Item IX.

MESEC. I do not propose to disembark any passengers.

METIK. I propose to disembark number indicated passengers of class indicated.

6. On the arrival of a vessel at a port the master of the vessel shall, at the earliest opportunity, report to the pilot, boarding officer, or other officer duly authorized in this behalf all matters that have occurred during the voyage which might affect the classification of the vessel as "infected," "suspected" or "healthy" and any sickness or deaths from any cause, and the pilot, boarding officer or other officer authorized in this behalf shall promptly communicate such report to the Health Officer; provided that in the case of healthy vessels, and vessels that are classed as "suspected," not on account of the occurrence of any disease on board but merely by reason that they have sailed from or touched at a particular port, it shall be permissible for the pilot, boarding officer or other officer authorized in this behalf, if acting on the general or special instructions of the Health Officer, to treat the vessel as "healthy" and to allow *pratique*.

7. If after a vessel has arrived within port limits a case or suspected case of any of the diseases specified in rule 3 occurs on board, the master shall hoist the signal prescribed in rule 4 for "infected vessels," shall stop all communication with the shore and shall immediately report the circumstances to the Health Officer.

8. Every medical practitioner, who becomes cognizant that any passenger on board or any member of the crew or any person employed on board any vessel in the port is suffering from any of the diseases specified in rule 3, shall immediately give notice thereof by telephone and in writing to the Health Officer.

9. All infected or suspected vessels shall stop at such place at the port as the relevant port authority shall, in consultation with the Health Officer, provide in this behalf and shall not enter any dock or come alongside any wharf or have communication with the shore until authorized to do so by the Health Officer or on the conditions specified in the proviso to rule 6 by the pilot, boarding officer, or other officer authorized in this behalf.

10. So long as the signals showing that the vessel is "infected" or "suspected" are displayed by a vessel, no tindal or other person in charge of or navigating any boat other than a boat conveying a pilot, a harbourmaster and/or Conservator or his Deputy or an official acting in execution of these Rules shall attempt to take such boat alongside the vessel except with the permission of the Health Officer, and no person other than a pilot, a harbourmaster and/or Conservator or his Deputy or an official acting in the execution of these Rules shall board or leave any "infected" or "suspected" vessel without the written permission of the Health Officer.

11. Healthy vessels, which while in port do not desire to have communication with the shore, shall, on arrival, hoist the code over Q flag by day, and the International Code Signal by night meaning—"I have not free *pratique*" (as provided for in rule 4).

A vessel shall be regarded as not having communication with the shore if making a call of less than twenty-four hours and if either with the shore or with any other vessel in the port, it has no communication of such a nature as to render possible the conveyance of any of the diseases specified in rule 3 of these Rules from the vessel to the shore or to any other vessel in the port or *vice versa*.

Such vessels shall be subject to such restriction under these Rules as the Health Officer may impose.

12. In the case of all infected vessels the Health Officer shall, and in the case of all other vessels the Health Officer may, proceed on board and examine the vessel, and the master of the vessel shall give him every facility for the examination of the passengers, crew, personal effects, cargo, provisions, water supply and any part of the vessel the Health Officer considers it necessary to examine. The Health Officer may require a written declaration from the medical officer (if any) of the vessel or from the master

or from both, stating whether any death or sickness from an unknown or suspicious cause or any case of any of the diseases specified in rule 3 has occurred on board the vessel either during the voyage or before her departure, and with reference to plague, whether any unusual mortality has been observed among rats on the vessel. If the Health Officer is satisfied that such deaths or cases of sickness as may have occurred were not due to any of the diseases specified in rule 3 he shall permit the vessel to proceed to the usual place of anchorage or berth in the harbour and to discharge passengers and cargo without further restriction. If the Health Officer is not so satisfied, he shall proceed as provided in these Rules. Inspection by the Health Officer under this rule shall not be undertaken between sunset and sunrise except in such unusual circumstances as justify, in the opinion of the Health Officer, a departure from this usual procedure.

13. As the result of every inspection carried out under rule 12 the Health Officer shall classify the vessel as infected, suspected or healthy, in accordance with the definitions given hereafter.

14. (1) All cases of plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhus and smallpox shall be removed from a vessel on diagnosis by Health Officer. The removal of persons who have been in contact with such cases may be enforced by the Health Officer if after full consideration of the circumstances he considers that such removal is necessary to prevent the spread of the disease.

(2) In the case of the other diseases specified in rule 3, the removal of such sick persons and their contacts as are bound for an onward port shall be enforced by the Health Officer only if he considers such action necessary on account of lack of facilities for isolation or treatment on board the vessel.

(3) Whenever a person suffering from one of the diseases specified in rule 3 remains on board, the Health Officer, may, in his discretion, limit communication between the vessel and the shore or between the vessel and any other vessel in the port.

15. The Health Officer shall inform the Municipal or Corporation Health Officer in all cases in which he arranges for the conveyance of a patient to a sanatorium or hospital or other place within municipal or corporation limits, and shall furnish the Municipal or Corporation Health Officer with the address of any private residence to which he permits the removal of a patient.

16. Where plague, cholera or smallpox, is the disease on account of which the vessel is deemed to be infected, the Health Officer shall offer free of charge inoculation, vaccination or revaccination, as the case may be, to all persons on the vessel willing to be operated upon and shall cause to be inoculated, vaccinated or revaccinated, as the case may be, free of charge, if their guardians or those in charge of them consent, all minors whom he may consider to be in a suitable physical condition for such operation.

17. In the case of a vessel infected or suspected to be infected with any of the diseases specified in rule 3, the Health Officer may, whenever he considers it necessary and practicable, intimate by letter or telegram to the health authorities of the Province or Indian State concerned the date of departure, route, number of persons and ultimate destination in the respective Province or Indian State of any of the passengers from the said vessel.

Special Rules on Account of Plague.

18. *Infected vessel.*—A vessel shall be regarded as infected—

(1) if it has a case of human plague on board, or

(2) if a person on board the vessel developed plague more than six days after his embarkation, or

(3) if plague-infected rats are found on board.

Suspected vessel.—A vessel shall be regarded as suspected—

(1) if a person on board the vessel developed plague within the first six days after his embarkation, or

(2) if investigations regarding rats have shown the existence of an unusual mortality amongst them without determining the cause thereof.

The vessel shall continue to be regarded as suspected until it has been subjected at a suitably equipped port to the measures prescribed in this behalf by these Rules.

Healthy vessel.—A healthy vessel is any vessel other than an infected or suspected vessel as defined above.

A vessel shall be regarded as healthy, notwithstanding its having come from an infected port if there has been no human or rat plague on board either at the time of departure or during the voyage or on arrival, and if the investigations regarding rats have not shown the existence of an unusual mortality amongst them.

19. In the case of plague-infected vessels—

(*a*) before *pratique* (which shall be in writing) is given;—

(1) The vessel shall be inspected and all persons on board shall be medically examined by the Health Officer;

(2) all persons suffering from plague shall be disembarked and isolated;

(3) all persons suspected to be suffering from plague shall be disembarked and placed under observation;

(4) in the case of persons who have been in contact with a case of plague, the Health Officer, after taking into consideration the date of the last case, the condition of the vessel and all relevant circumstances, may either—

(*a*) place such persons under observation; or

(*b*) place them under surveillance; or

(*c*) subject them to a period of observation followed by a period of surveillance:

Provided that the total duration of these measures shall not exceed six days from the date of the arrival of the vessel in the port.

During the period of the application of the measures specified under this sub-clause the Health Officer may, in his discretion, prohibit the members of the crew from leaving the vessel.

(5) Bedding which has been used, soiled linen, wearing apparel and other articles which, in the opinion of the Health Officer, are infected shall be disinsectised and, if necessary, disinfected.

(6) Those parts of the vessel which have been occupied by persons suffering from plague or which, in the opinion of the Health Officer, are infected shall be disinsectised and, if necessary, disinfected.

(7) The Health Officer may require deratisation of the vessel before unloading cargo, if he is of opinion, having regard to the nature of the cargo and the way in which it is loaded that it is possible to effect a total destruction of rats on board before unloading. In such case, the vessel may not be subjected to a further deratisation after unloading except in the circumstances mentioned in sub-rule (8). In other cases the complete destruction of rodents on board shall be effected when the holds are empty. In the case of vessels in ballast, this process shall be carried out as soon as possible and in any case before cargo is taken.

(8) When before or during the course of unloading cargo, plague-infected rats are found on board, or when it has been established that there exists on board an unusual mortality amongst rats, the cause of which has not been determined, the Health Officer may require the deratisation of the vessel before or during the unloading cargo. If during the course of unloading or after the unloading of cargo, live rats are again found, a fresh deratisation may be carried out; provided that of the deratisations thus effected only one shall be undertaken at the expense of the owners of the vessel.

(9) If a vessel is to unload a part of its cargo only, and if the Health Officer considers that it is impossible to carry out complete deratisation, the said vessel may remain in the port for the time required to unload that part of its cargo; provided that all precautions are taken to the satisfaction of the Health Officer to prevent rats passing from the vessel to the shore, either during unloading or otherwise.

(*b*) Unloading shall be carried out under the control of the Health Officer, who shall take all measures which, in his opinion, are necessary to prevent the infection of the staff engaged on this work. The staff shall be subjected to observation or to surveillance for a period not exceeding six days from the time when they have ceased to work at the unloading of the vessel.

20. When the measures prescribed in rule 19 (*a*) have been duly taken in respect of any infected vessel the Health Officer shall grant *pratique* (which shall be in writing); provided that, if subsequent to the grant of the above certificate, a case of plague or of illness suspected to be plague, occurs on board or if an unusual mortality amongst rats is discovered, the certificate shall become invalid and the vessel shall again become subject to the requirements of the rules regarding infected vessels.

21. In the case of plague-suspected vessels, the measures specified in rule 19 (*a*) (1), (5), (6), (7), (8) and (9) may be taken at the discretion of the Health Officer before *pratique* (which shall be in writing) is given. Rule 19 (*b*) shall also be applicable to such vessels.

In addition, the crew and passengers may be subjected by the Health Officer to surveillance the duration of which, dating from the arrival of the vessel, shall not exceed six days.

The Health Officer may, in his discretion, prohibit the members of the crew from leaving the vessel during this period.

22. Healthy vessels shall be given free *pratique*:

Provided that the Health Officer may in his discretion take the following measures in respect of such vessels:—

(i) Medical inspection as prescribed in rule 12.

(ii) Destruction of rats on board in exceptional cases and for well-founded reasons which shall be communicated in writing to the master of the vessel.

(iii) When the vessel has come from an infected port, the crew and passengers may be subjected to surveillance during a period which shall not exceed six days reckoned from the date on which the vessel left the infected port. In such circumstances, the Health Officer may, in his discretion, prohibit the members of the crew from leaving the vessel during this period.

SPECIAL RULES ON ACCOUNT OF CHOLERA.

23. *Infected vessel.*—A vessel shall be regarded as infected if there is a case of cholera on board or if within the five days prior to the arrival of the vessel in port a case of cholera occurred on board.

Suspected vessel.—A vessel shall be regarded as suspected if, although no fresh case has occurred on board within the five days prior to the arrival of the vessel in port, there had been a case of cholera on board at the time of departure or during the voyage or if a period of five days has not elapsed since the date of the vessel leaving the last infected port or if there is on board a person who within five days of the vessel's arrival in port left an area which was infected with cholera at the time of his leaving such area.

The vessel shall continue to be regarded as suspected until it has been subjected to the measures prescribed by these rules.

Healthy vessel.—A healthy vessel is any vessel other than an infected or suspected vessel as defined above.

A vessel shall be regarded as healthy if notwithstanding its having come from an infected port or having on board persons from an infected area there has been no case of cholera on board either at the time of departure or during the voyage or on arrival and if more than five days have elapsed since the vessel left the last infected port and/or since any person on board left any infected area.

Cases presenting the clinical symptoms of cholera, in which no cholera vibrios have been found or in which vibrios not strictly conforming to the character of cholera vibrios have been found, shall be subject to all measures required in the case of cholera.

24. In the case of cholera-infected vessels—

(*a*) before *pratique* (which shall be in writing) is given—

(1) The vessel shall be inspected and all persons on board shall be medically examined by the Health Officer.

(2) All persons suffering from cholera shall be disembarked and isolated.

(3) All persons suspected to be suffering from cholera shall be disembarked and placed under observation.

(4) The members of the crew and the passengers may, at the discretion of the Health Officer, be disembarked and either be kept under observation or subjected to surveillance for a period not exceeding five days reckoned from the date of arrival of the vessel, provided that persons satisfying the Health Officer that they have been protected against cholera by inoculation effected within the preceding six months excluding the last six days thereof may be subjected to surveillance but not to observation. During the period of the application of the measures specified under this sub-clause the Health Officer may, in his discretion, prohibit the members of the crew from leaving the vessel.

(5) Bedding which has been used, soiled linen, wearing apparel and other articles, including foodstuffs whether constituting cargo or part thereof or otherwise, which, in the opinion of the Health Officer, are infected, shall be disinfected; provided that in special circumstances the Health Officer may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, order the destruction of foodstuffs which, in his opinion, are infected.

(6) Those parts of the vessel which have been occupied by persons suffering from cholera or which, in the opinion of the Health Officer, are infected, shall be disinfected.

(7) If, in the opinion of the Health Officer, the drinking water stored on board is infected, he shall cause it to be emptied out after it has been disinfected, and to be replaced, after disinfection of the tanks and filters, by a supply of wholesome drinking water.

(8) The Health Officer may prohibit the emptying out of water ballast in port without previous disinfection if it has been taken in at an infected port.

(9) The Health Officer may require human dejecta and the waste water of the vessel to be disinfected before they are discharged from the vessel into the waters of the port.

(*b*) Unloading shall be carried out under the control of the Health Officer, who shall take all measures which, in his opinion, are necessary to prevent the infection of the staff engaged on this work. The staff so engaged shall be subjected to observation or to surveillance for a period not exceeding five days from the time when they have ceased to work at the unloading of the vessel.

25. *Cholera-suspected vessels.*—In the case of cholera-suspected vessels, the measures specified in rule 24 (*a*) (1), (5), (6), (7), (8) and (9) may be taken at the discretion of the Health Officer before *pratique* (which shall be in writing) is given.

Rule 24 (*b*) shall also be applicable to such vessels.

In addition, the crew and passengers may be subjected at the discretion of the Health Officer to surveillance the duration of which, dating from the arrival of the vessel, shall not exceed five days. The Health Officer may, in his discretion, prohibit the members of the crew from leaving the vessel during this period.

26. *Healthy vessels* shall be given free *pratique*:

Provided that the Health Officer may, in his discretion, take, as regards these vessels, the measures specified in (1), (5), (7), (8) and (9) of rule 24 (*a*):

Provided further that the crew and passengers may be subjected to surveillance during a period which shall not exceed five days reckoned from the date of arrival of a vessel.

SPECIAL RULES ON ACCOUNT OF YELLOW FEVER.

27. (*a*) *Infected vessel.*—A vessel shall be regarded as infected if there is a case of yellow fever on board or if a case of yellow fever existed on board at the time of departure or if a case of yellow fever has occurred on board during the voyage.

(*b*) *Suspected vessel.*—A vessel shall be regarded as suspected if, although there has been no case of yellow fever on board as specified in (*a*) above, it arrives after a voyage of less than nine days from an infected port or from a port in close relation with an endemic centre of yellow fever, or if it arrives after a voyage of more than nine days from any such port but in the opinion of the Health Officer, it may carry from such port adult stegomyia (*ædes egypti*) or other mosquitoes capable of transmitting the disease.

(*c*) *Healthy vessel.*—(i) A healthy vessel is any vessel other than an infected or suspected vessel as defined above.

(ii) Notwithstanding its having come from an infected port, a vessel shall be regarded as healthy provided the voyage has lasted for more than nine days and there has been no case of yellow fever on board in the manner specified for infected vessels and either it does not, in the opinion of the Health Officer, carry adult stegomyia (*ædes egypti*) or other mosquitoes capable of transmitting the disease or it has been proved to the satisfaction of the Health Officer—

(*a*) that the vessel, during its stay in the port of departure, was moored at a distance of at least half a mile from the shore and at such a distance from all other vessels in the harbour as to make the access of mosquitoes improbable, or

(*b*) that the vessel, at the time of or since departure, was or has been effectively fumigated in order to destroy mosquitoes.

28. No vessel infected with or suspected of being infected with yellow fever shall enter any port in India other than that or those prescribed for this purpose by the Central Government.

29. In the case of vessels infected with yellow fever, the following measures shall be taken before *pratique* (which shall be in writing) is given:

(1) The vessel shall be inspected and all persons on board shall be medically examined by the Health Officer.

(2) All persons suffering from yellow fever, or suspected to be suffering from yellow fever, shall be disembarked and those of them who are in the first five days of their illness shall be isolated in such a manner as to prevent the access of any mosquitoes to them.

(3) All other persons shall be kept under observation during a period which shall not exceed nine days reckoned from the date of their arrival.

(4) The vessel shall be moored at such a distance, not being less than half a mile, from the shore and from all other vessels, as will render improbable the access of mosquitoes from the vessel to the shore or to any other vessel or *vice versa*.

(5) The destruction of mosquitoes in all phases of growth shall be carried out on board at the earliest opportunity and as far as possible before unloading cargo; if unloading is carried out before the destruction of mosquitoes, the personnel employed on this work shall be subjected to observation or to surveillance for a period not exceeding nine days from the time when they ceased to be exposed to the risk of infection.

30. *Yellow Fever suspected vessels.*—Vessels suspected of being infected with yellow fever shall be subjected to the measures specified in (1), (3), (4) and (5) of rule 29 before *pratique* (which shall be in writing) is given.

When a period of not less than thirty days has elapsed since the departure of the vessel from the infected port, and no case has occurred during the voyage, the vessel may be granted free *pratique* subject to preliminary fumigation if, in the opinion of the Health Officer, this is necessary.

31. *Healthy vessels.*—In the case of healthy vessels as defined by rule 27 (c) (ii) of these Rules free *pratique* shall be granted only after medical inspection of the vessel and persons on board by the Health Officer.

SPECIAL RULES ON ACCOUNT OF TYPHUS.

32. *Infected vessel.*—A vessel shall be regarded as infected if there is a case of typhus on board or a case of typhus has occurred on board during the voyage.

Suspected vessel.—A vessel shall be regarded as suspected if, although there has been no case of typhus on board at the time of arrival, and no case of typhus has occurred on board during the voyage, there is on board a person who, within twelve days prior to the arrival of the vessel in port, left an area where typhus was epidemic at the time of the person leaving such area.

For the purpose of this rule typhus shall be considered as being present in epidemic form in any area when a notification to this effect in respect of such area has been issued by the Central Government.

Healthy vessel.—A vessel shall be regarded as healthy if it is not an infected or suspected vessel as defined above.

33. In the case of infected vessels, the following measures shall be taken before *pratique* (which shall be in writing) is given:—

(1) The vessel shall be inspected and all persons on board shall be medically examined by the Health Officer.

(2) All persons suffering from typhus or suspected by the Health Officer to be suffering from typhus, shall be disembarked, isolated and deloused.

(3) Other persons reasonably suspected by the Health Officer to harbour lice, or to have been exposed to infection, shall also be deloused and may be subjected by him to surveillance during a period which shall be specified, but which in any case shall not exceed twelve days, reckoned from the date of delousing.

(4) Bedding which has been used, linen, wearing apparel, and other articles which, in the opinion of the Health Officer, are infected, shall be disinsectised.

(5) Those parts of the vessel which have been occupied by persons suffering from typhus or which, in the opinion of the Health Officer, are infected shall be disinsectised.

34. (*a*) *Typhus-suspected vessels.*—Vessels suspected of typhus may in the discretion of the Health Officer be subjected to the measures specified in (1), (3) and (4) of rule 33 before *pratique* (which shall be in writing) is given.

(*b*) *Healthy vessels.*—Healthy vessels shall be given free *pratique*.

SPECIAL RULES ON ACCOUNT OF SMALLPOX.

35. *Infected vessel.*—A vessel shall be regarded as infected if there is a case of smallpox on board or if a case of smallpox has occurred on board within fourteen days prior to the arrival of the vessel in port.

Suspected vessel.—A vessel shall be regarded as suspected if, notwithstanding there being no case of smallpox on board at the time of arrival, nor any case having occurred during the voyage within fourteen days prior to arrival, there is on board a person unprotected by vaccination or by a previous attack of smallpox who within fourteen days prior to the arrival of the vessel in port left an area where smallpox was epidemic at the time of his leaving such area.

For the purpose of this rule, smallpox shall be considered as being present in epidemic form in any area when a notification to this effect in respect of such area has been issued by the Central Government.

Healthy vessel.—A vessel shall be regarded as healthy if it is not an infected or suspected vessel as defined above.

36. In the case of infected vessels, before *pratique* (which shall be in writing) is given—

(1) The vessel shall be inspected and all persons on board shall be medically examined by the Health Officer.

(2) All persons suffering from smallpox shall be disembarked and isolated.

(3) All persons suspected to be suffering from smallpox shall be disembarked and placed under observation.

(4) Other persons reasonably suspected by the Health Officer to have been exposed to infection and who, in his opinion, are not sufficiently protected by recent vaccination, or by a previous attack of smallpox may be subjected by him free of charge (i) to vaccination, if they are willing to be vaccinated or in the case of minors if their guardians or those in charge of them consent to their vaccination, and to surveillance or (ii) if they are not willing to be vaccinated and in the case of minors, if their guardians or those in charge of them do not consent to their vaccination, to observation. The period of surveillance or observation, if imposed under (i) or (ii), as the case may be, shall be fixed in accordance with circumstances, but, in any case, the period shall not exceed fourteen days reckoned from the date of the arrival of the vessel.

(5) Bedding which has been used, soiled linen, wearing apparel, and other articles which, in the opinion of the Health Officer, are infected, shall be disinfected.

(6) Those parts of the vessel which have been occupied by persons suffering from smallpox or which, in the opinion of the Health Officer, are infected, shall be disinfected.

37. *Smallpox suspected vessels.*—Vessels suspected of being infected with smallpox may, in the discretion of the Health Officer, be subjected to the measures specified in rule 36 (1), (4) and (5) before *pratique* (which shall be in writing) is given.

38. *Healthy vessels.*—Healthy vessels shall be given free *pratique*.

SPECIAL RULES ON ACCOUNT OF CHICKENPOX, CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS, DIPHTHERIA AND RELAPSING FEVER.

39. *Infected vessel.*—A vessel shall be regarded as infected if there is a case of one of these diseases on board or if there has occurred a case of one of these diseases on board within fourteen days prior to the arrival of the vessel in port.

Suspected vessel.—A vessel shall be regarded as suspected if there has been a case of one of these diseases on board, but not within fourteen days prior to the arrival of the vessel in port.

Provided that a vessel shall not be regarded as suspected if a period of not less than fourteen days had elapsed since the occurrence of any case before its arrival at a previous port of call and the Health

Officer is satisfied that it has been subjected to proper medical examination at that port and that all necessary measures have been taken.

Healthy vessel.—A vessel shall be regarded as healthy if it is not an infected or suspected vessel as defined above.

40. (*a*) In the event of a vessel being classed as infected or suspected on account of any of the abovementioned diseases, the Health Officer, before *pratique* (which shall be in writing) is given,—

(1) shall arrange for the conveyance of any person suffering or suspected to be suffering from such disease to a sanatorium or hospital, unless the sick person or his friends can make adequate provision elsewhere to the satisfaction of the Health Officer; but he shall not enforce the removal from the vessel of any passenger or passengers bound for an onward port except as provided for in rule 14;

(2) may cause persons whom he suspects of having been exposed on board to infection with relapsing fever, to be deloused;

(3) may direct such bedding, linen, wearing apparel, and articles which in his opinion are infected, to be disinfected and/or disinsectised;

(4) may order those parts of the vessel which have been occupied by persons suffering from any of these diseases or which in his opinion are infected to be disinfected and/or disinsectised.

(*b*) Healthy vessels shall be given free *pratique*.

SPECIAL RULES ON ACCOUNT OF JIGGER.

41. *Infected vessel.*—A vessel shall be regarded as infected if there is any person on board suffering from jigger.

Suspected vessel.—A vessel shall be regarded as suspected if it has come from any place on the East Coast of Africa within the limits of Port Sūdan and Durban or from any other place declared by the Central Government to be infected with jigger and conveys sand or earth from such place either as ballast or cargo.

Healthy vessel.—A vessel shall be regarded as healthy if it is not an infected or suspected vessel as defined above.

42. In the case of an infected vessel before *pratique* (which shall be in writing) is given—

(1) the Health Officer shall examine every person on board whom he has reason to consider as having been exposed to infection with jigger, and any person or persons found to be suffering therefrom shall be removed to hospital for treatment;

(2) the wearing apparel, bedding and personal effects of infected persons shall be disinfected. The Health Officer may, in his discretion, order the disinfection of the wearing apparel, bedding and personal effects of any other person on board;

(3) any part of the vessel which, in the opinion of the Health Officer, is infected shall be disinfected.

43. In the case of a suspected vessel no earth or sand as specified in rule 41 shall be landed from the vessel without the permission of the Health Officer who, if he considers it necessary, may order that any sand or earth on the vessel whether constituting the cargo or ballast or part thereof or otherwise shall be discharged into the sea/river at such places as shall be appointed for the purpose by the relevant port authority in consultation with the Health Officer. After such discharge into the sea/river, or where permission to land the earth or sand has been accorded, the vessel may be given *pratique*.

44. Healthy vessels shall be given free *pratique*.

SPECIAL RULES ON ACCOUNT OF INFLUENZAL PNEUMONIA.

45. *Infected vessel.*—A vessel shall be regarded as infected if there is a case of influenzal pneumonia on board or if there has occurred a case on board within a period of five days prior to the arrival of the vessel in port.

Healthy vessel.—A vessel shall be regarded as healthy if it is not an infected vessel as defined above.

46. (*a*) In the case of an infected vessel before *pratique* (which shall be in writing) is given—

(1) the Health Officer may examine every person on board whom he has reason to consider has been exposed to infection with influenzal pneumonia, and, subject to the conditions prescribed in rule 14, any person or persons found by him on examination to be suffering from influenzal pneumonia shall be disembarked and isolated.

(2) bedding which has been used, soiled linen, wearing apparel and other articles which in the opinion of the Health Officer are infected shall be disinfected.

(*b*) Healthy vessels shall be given free *pratique*.

GENERAL RULES APPLICABLE TO ALL DISEASES SPECIFIED IN RULE 3.

47. (1) The master of any vessel subject to these rules shall comply with all directions in conformity with these rules which the Health Officer may consider it necessary to issue.

(2) In exercising the powers conferred and the functions imposed upon him by the foregoing rules, the Health Officer shall attach due importance to the presence on board the vessel of a medical officer and to the provision on board the vessel of suitable apparatus for disinfection, disinsectisation and destruction of rats, and shall, in general, apply the principles laid down in the foregoing rues, with due regard to their necessity and practicability in the particular circumstances of each case.

48. (1) No vessel which has arrived from an infected port and which has been subjected there to adequate sanitary measures to the satisfaction of the Health Officer shall again be subjected to these measures unless since its departure from such infected port it has called at another infected port or some other incident has occurred which, in the opinion of the Health Officer, justifies the re-application of such sanitary measures.

(2) A vessel shall, for the purpose of sub-rule (1) of this rule, be regarded as having called at a port if it has entered the port limits and has had, either with the shore or with any other vessel in the port, communication of such a nature that conveyance to the vessel of any of the diseases specified in rule 3 of these rules is possible.

49. The foregoing rules shall not prevent the transhipment subject to such restrictions as may be imposed by the Health Officer in conformity therewith, of passengers, mails, or goods between vessels which have not been granted *pratique*.

50. (*a*) Any vessel arriving in port which refuses to submit to the appropriate measures prescribed by the Health Officer under these rules shall be refused permission to enter into any form of communication with the shore or with any other vessel in the port which would render possible the conveyance of any of the diseases referred to in rule 3 of these rules to the shore or to such other vessel or *vice versa*.

(*b*) In the case of a vessel refused permission under these rules to communicate with the shore or with any other vessel in the port, passengers who desire to disembark with their baggage or tranship from the vessel shall be permitted to do so on the condition that they undertake to submit to the appropriate measures prescribed by the Health Officer under these rules.

51. In the event of any vessel putting back to sea as a result of permission to communicate with the shore or with any other vessel in the port having been refused under the foregoing rules, the Health Officer shall intimate this fact with the attendant circumstances, by telegraph, if possible, to the next port of call of the vessel in India.

RULES APPLICABLE TO PERSONS.

52. Where any person, who is under observation in virtue of the application of these rules for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not he is infected with any of the infectious diseases specified in rule 3 of these rules, develops any of these diseases, he shall be isolated in such place or sent to such hospital as the Health Officer may direct. Where such person forms one of a group of persons, who are being kept under observation for the aforesaid purpose, he shall be isolated or sent to a hospital at the discretion of the Health Officer in the manner specified above and the other persons may, at the discretion of the medical officer in charge, continue to be detained under observation for a period reckoned from the date of the occurrence of the case not exceeding that prescribed in this behalf by these rules in respect of the disease in question. The clothes and personal effects of the patient and of such persons as have been in

contact with the patient may be disinfected and/or disinsectised at the discretion of the medical officer in charge.

53. The medical officer in charge of any place appointed for the observation of any person under these rules may, in his discretion, by written order, direct that any person who is kept there under observation shall be allowed to depart and shall be subjected to surveillance.

54. Persons subjected to observation or surveillance shall submit to, and comply with, all directions as to medical supervision or otherwise, which may be given by written order of a medical officer appointed in this behalf by the Government concerned.

55. When a suspected case of any infectious disease is disembarked from a vessel at any port, the Health Officer of that port shall report by telegraph the confirmation, or otherwise, of the diagnosis to the Health Officer of the vessel's next port of call if that port is in India, Burma, Ceylon, Aden or the Straits Settlements.

PART III.

RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN THE CASE OF ALL VESSELS LEAVING PORTS IN INDIA FOR PORTS BEYOND INDIA.

56. (1) All persons proposing to embark upon a vessel leaving any Indian port for any port beyond India shall be medically examined by the Health Officer. All persons in whom such medical examination discloses symptoms of any of the diseases specified in rule 3 of these rules shall be prohibited by the Health Officer from embarking. Further, all persons in such relation with a person displaying the symptoms of one of the diseases referred to above as to render them liable to transmit the infection in question shall also be prohibited by the Health Officer from embarking.

(2) Such medical examination shall ordinarily take place by day on shore as shortly as possible before embarkation, at the time and place fixed by the Health Officer.

(3) Through passengers and the members of the crew of a through vessel shall be liable to medical examination by the Health Officer if the stay of the vessel in the port exceeds twenty-four hours.

(4) Any person failing to attend at the time and place appointed by the Health Officer for such medical examination may, in the discretion of the Health Officer, be prohibited from embarking or re-embarking as the case may be.

(5) In addition to the medical examination referred to above, of persons proposing to embark on a vessel, the Health Officer may, in his discretion, cause to be disinfected and/or disinsectised on shore previous to such embarkation any clothing, bedding or other articles belonging to such persons and, in the absence of such disinfection and/or disinsectisation, may prohibit the taking on board of any such clothing, bedding or other articles.

If any clothing, bedding or other articles which, in the opinion of the Health Officer may require disinfection and/or disinsectisation, have been placed on board without having undergone such disinfection prescribed in rule 56, the Health Officer shall, cause their immediate removal from the vessel.

(6) The master of a vessel shall not permit the embarkation of any clothing, bedding or other articles belonging to new members of the crew unless embarkation of such clothing, bedding or other articles has been authorized by the Health Officer of the port.

57. (1) On the completion of the medical examination prescribed in rule 56, the Health Officer shall, before the vessel leaves the port, endorse on the vessel's bill of health a statement to that effect indicating the classes of persons examined, e.g., newly embarked passengers and crew; through passengers and crew.

(2) Where in the special circumstances of any vessel or of the persons on board that vessel, any measures prescribed as necessary or as within the discretion of the Health Officer under these rules have been satisfactorily and effectively carried out, the Health Officer shall endorse on the vessel's bill of health, before the vessel leaves the port, a statement giving all necessary information to enable the Health Officer at the next port of call to determine the health condition of the vessel at the time it arrives in that port.

(3) Where no measures under these rules have been necessary in respect of a vessel or of the persons on board, a statement to this effect shall be endorsed on the vessel's bill of health on the vessel's leaving the port:

Provided that once the statements referred to above have been endorsed upon a vessel's bill of health, no person, baggage, merchandise or other article shall proceed or be taken on board except with the permission of the Health Officer to whom, in such event the bill of health shall be returned by the master of the vessel for necessary amendment if the Health Officer considers such amendment necessary.

58. No endorsement on a vessel's bill of health made under rule 57 shall be valid if the vessel remains in the port for a period exceeding twenty-four hours after that endorsement has been made. Such vessel shall not leave the port until—

(*a*) a fresh medical examination of all the persons on board has been made within the terms of rule 56, and

(*b*) a fresh endorsement on the vessel's bill of health has been made within the terms of rule 57.

Provided that such fresh examination may be conducted on board the vessel, whether or not there has been communication with the shore since the previous examination was made.

59. Port-clearance shall not be granted to any vessel, unless and until the master produces the vessel's bill of health endorsed in the appropriate manner prescribed in the foregoing rules:

Provided that, at any port where, in the opinion of the Central Government, local conditions render relaxation of this rule advisable, the authority responsible for granting port-clearance may grant it to any vessel on receiving from the agents of the vessel a written guarantee that a duplicate of such bill of health, signed by the Health Officer, will be furnished by them to him within forty-eight hours.

PART IV.

GENERAL RULES.

60. At all ports—

(*a*) the Health Officer shall take effectual measures—

(1) to prevent rats gaining access to vessels;

(2) where cholera exists at the port, to ensure that drinking water and foodstuffs taken on board a vessel are wholesome and that water taken in as ballast is disinfected, if necessary;

(3) to ensure that old clothes and rags, whether baled or otherwise, have been thoroughly disinfected before loading if, in his opinion, they are likely to be infected with smallpox; and

(4) to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes in the port area;

(*b*) the Health Officer may, in his discretion, prohibit the admission of any visitor to any vessel in port.

61. No vessel shall leave any port in India for any port beyond India, unless the master of such vessel is in possession of a Deratisation Certificate or Deratisation Exemption Certificate issued not more than six months prior to the date of proposed departure to the effect that such vessel has been inspected by an accredited Port Health Authority and that its rat population has been reduced to or maintained at a minimum as the case may be.

62. (1) The following persons shall be accredited Port Health Authorities for the purpose of rule 61, namely:—

(i) for foreign ports the Health Officers of the port specified in the "List of Ports qualified to issue certificates" issued from time to time by the Office International d'Hygiene Publique, and

(ii) for Indian ports, the Health Officers of the Ports of Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta.

(2) The period of the validity of the certificate referred to in rule 61 may be extended by one month by the Health Officer in his discretion in the case of a vessel proceeding to its home port.

63. If no such certificate is produced by the master of a vessel proposing to leave a port, the Health Officer may, after enquiry and inspection, either—

(*a*) cause the vessel to be deratised under his direction and control, or

(*b*) issue a dated Deratisation Exemption Certificate if he is satisfied that the rat population is maintained at a minimum.

Where the Health Officer acts in accordance with the provisions of sub-clause (*a*), he shall on the completion of the deratisation to his satisfaction, issue a dated Deratisation Certificate. The Health Officer shall decide in each case the technique

which shall be employed to secure the practical extermination of rats on board; details of the deratising process applied and of the number of rats destroyed shall be entered by the Health Officer on the certificate.

Where the Health Officer acts in accordance with the provisions of sub-clause (*b*), he shall state on the Deratisation Exemption Certificate the reasons which, in his opinion, justify the issue of such certificate.

64. Where, although a Deratisation Certificate or a Deratisation Exemption Certificate, as prescribed in rule 61, is produced by the master of a vessel, the Health Officer finds, after enquiry and inspection, that the rat population on the vessel is not maintained at a minimum, he may cause the vessel to be deratised under his discretion and control.

On the completion to the satisfaction of the Health Officer of any deratisation carried out under this rule, the Health Officer shall issue a dated Deratisation Certificate. The Health Officer shall decide in each case the technique which shall be employed to secure the practical extermination of rats on board; details of the deratising process applied and of the number of rats destroyed shall be entered by the Health Officer on the certificate.

65. (1) The deratisation under these rules of any vessel shall be carried out in such a manner as to avoid as far as possible damage to the vessel and cargo (if any).

(2) The process of deratisation shall not last longer than twenty-four hours.

(3) In the case of vessels in ballast, deratisation shall be carried out before cargo is taken on board.

(4) The fees chargeable for Deratisation Certificates and Deratisation Exemption Certificates at Indian ports shall be as fixed from time to time by the Central Government.

66. The Health Officer, in order to ascertain its general sanitary condition, may at any time inspect any vessel within the precincts of the port. Such inspection may have regard to the prevalence on the vessel of mosquitoes, insects, or other vermin. The Health Officer may make in this regard recommendations to the master, owner or agent for the rectification of any particular insanitary state, for the destruction of mosquitoes, insects or other vermin and the elimination of their breeding places on board. The Health Officer may further require such measures to be adopted, or in default of such adoption may carry them out himself or cause them to be carried out at the expense of the master owner, or agent.

67. Whenever a person suffering or suspected to be suffering from any infectious disease or anyone who has been in contact with such a person and is considered liable to develop such infectious disease is disembarked from a vessel, the Health Officer shall notify the Corporation or Municipal Health Officer and supply him with the necessary particulars.

68. The Health Officer may direct the disinfection or in special cases for reasons to be recorded in writing the destruction of foodstuffs on board a vessel which in his opinion are infected with any disease or otherwise are dangerous to public health. In default of immediate destruction, he may himself seize and destroy such foodstuffs, and thereafter shall enter in the vessel's log or give to the master of the vessel a certificate detailing the nature and amounts of foodstuffs so seized and the reasons for their destruction.

69. (1) The Health Officer, if requested in this behalf by the master or any representative of the owner or agent of a vessel, which has undergone sanitary measures under these rules, shall supply such master or representative of the owner or agent free of charge with a certificate specifying the nature of the sanitary measures undergone and the methods applied, the parts of the vessel treated, and the reasons for employing such measures.

(2) The Health Officer, if requested in this behalf by any person who has arrived by an infected or suspected vessel, shall supply such person, free of charge, with a certificate setting out the date of arrival and the measures to which the person and his baggage have been subjected.

DISPOSAL OF DEAD BODIES.

70. (1) If death occurs on board any vessel proposing to enter the port limits of any port in India, the body of the person dying shall unless there are reasons to the contrary, be buried at sea, before the vessel enters the port limits, in not less than nine fathoms of water, in such manner as shall secure its immediate sinking and remaining below the surface.

(2) If death occurs during the day on board a vessel within the port limits of any port in India the ensign and house flag, if any, shall immediately be lowered to half-mast and kept in that position from sunrise till sunset as long as the body remains on board. If death occurs between sunset and sunrise, one red light shall be hoisted at the port half-mast high.

(3) If death occurs on board a vessel within the port limits of any port in India, or if a vessel arrives having on board a dead body the master of such vessel shall at once inform the Health Officer of the fact and shall carry out such instructions for the disposal of the body and for the cleansing and disinfection of the vessel as may be given by the Health Officer.

(4) Every vessel arriving at any port in India with a dead body on board shall, if the arrival is by day, hoist the appropriate International Code signal in accordance with Code Book, Volume I, and if the arrival is by night, transmit a message to the Signal Station, intimating the fact of such dead body being on board.

SCHEDULE.

Notifications cancelled.

1. Notification of the Government of Madras in the Marine Department, No. 8, dated the 17th February 1917.

2. Notification of the Government of Madras in the Marine Department, No. 67, dated the 10th August 1934.

3. Notification of the Government of Bombay in the General Department, No. 3364, dated the 15th September 1884.

4. Notification of the Government of Bombay in the General Department, No. 1713, dated the 15th March 1917.

5. Notification of the Government of Bombay in the General Department, No. 728, dated the 29th January 1918.

6. Notification of the Government of Bombay in the General Department, No. 2537, dated the 22nd March 1927.

7. Notification of the Government of Bombay in the General Department, No. 2458, dated the 5th June 1936.

8. Notification of the Commissioner in Sind in the General Department, No. 428, dated the 14th April 1917.

9. Notification of the Commissioner in Sind in the Marine Department, No. M.-88, dated the 20th March 1918.

10. Notification of the Government of Bengal, No. 16-Marine, dated the 6th March 1917.

11. Notification of the Government of Bengal, No. 106-Marine, dated the 4th October 1923.

12. Notification of the Government of Bengal, No. 418-P.H., dated the 18th February 1935.

13. Notification of the Government of Bengal No. 88-Marine, dated the 10th September 1925.

K. RAMUNNI MENON,
Secretary to Government.